

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9369 號九百三十九第 日二十二月一十年三十紀光 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1888. 四年四月五日正英香港 PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4, KUTSANG, British str., 1,455, JACKSON, William Woosung 1st January, R.R. — JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.

January 4, FOEN, British steamer, 500, J. S. Ross, Swatow, 3rd January, General — DOUGLAS LAPPAT & CO.

January 4, MIMONTHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,245, WILKINS, London 8th November, and Singapore 25th December, General — ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

January 4, ESCORT, Am. bark, 605, Waterhouse Whampoa 4th January, General — ORION.

January 4, CHINA, German steamer, 92, J. P. Uldrup, Saigon 29th December, Rice, Paddy and General — MELCHERS & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

4th JANUARY.

Fokien, British str., for Shanghai.

Atria, British bark, for Peking.

Mercia, British str., for Nagasaki.

Pot Viceroy, British str., for Singapore.

Hector, British str., for Anoy.

Hamura, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

January 4, FRIESE, Danish str., for Haiphong.

January 4, WHAMPOA, British str., for Amakura.

TO THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

January 4, VELOX, German str., for Chafon.

January 4, ORION, H.M. ship, for Singapore, &c.

January 4, DECIMA, German str., for Bangkok.

January 4, YIKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

January 4, PORT VICTOR, British str., for New York.

January 4, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.

January 4, CHINA, German str., for Aden.

January 4, DUBROV, German str., for Amy.

January 4, MARINA, British str., for Nagasaki.

January 4, KUTSANG, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Pier Fokien, str., from Swatow — Mr. E. R. Hope and 154 Chinese.

Pier China, str., from Saigon — 25 Chinese.

REPOSE.

The German steamer Othilia, from Saigon 29th December, reports had strong monsoon with heavy seas.

The British steamer Fokien, from Swatow 3rd January, had light northerly winds and fine weather from Swatow to port.

The British steamer Kutsang, from Wuhu and Woosung 1st January, reports had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Merionethshire, from London 8th November, and Singapore 25th December, reports had strong N.E. monsoon from Singapore.

VESSELS PASSED ANJPE.

December 3, German bark Solido, Schleswiger, from Port Elisabeth for Batavia.

December 3, German bark Boni, Hunt, Jr., Wm. Nov. 17, from Manila, British str., Wm. Nov. 15, from Zanzibar for Batavia.

British bark Jason Cowan, Hunter, Oct. 15, from Manila for Batavia.

British bark Maggie Dixon, McDonald, Nov. 1, from Newcastle for Batavia.

Italian ship Maria Teresa, Matanzas, July 28, from New York for Batavia.

Italian bark Luigi Van Vangeren, Monastir, Oct. 24, from Manila for New York.

Nor. bark Faust, Hansen, Dec. 2, from Cherbon for New York.

British str. Dorinda, Sayers, Dec. 6, from Batavia for London.

Nor. bark Jason, Christiansen, Nov. 2, from Adelaido for Batavia.

Italian bark George, Overgaard, Dec. 7, from Batavia for Lisbon.

Italian bark Baglioni, Russo, July 24, from New York for Hongkong.

Italian bark Emmanuel Manietto, Rio, July 24, from Cardiff for Batavia.

German bark Commerzienfahrt Rothebau, Schulz, June 29, from Clyde for Batavia.

Ned. str. Prins Frederik, G. van Roggen, Dutch str. Batavia for Amsterdam.

Spanish bark Orione, Ejserman, Dec. 4, from Samarina for Palma.

British str. Sindia, Black, from the North, steering West.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY CLOSED our Business in Hongkong.

Mr. M. D. EZEKIEL will SETTLE the outstanding Accounts.

ABRAHAM EZEKIEL & CO.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887. [70]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of our FIRM of MR. A. A. GROTE ceases by mutual agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887. [64]

NOTICE.

MR. FRIEDRICH SEIP and MR. BEINHARD BUSCHMANN have this Day been admitted PARTNERS in our FIRM.

EDWARD SCHILLHAAS & CO.

Hongkong, China, and Hamburg, 1st January, 1888. [65]

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [66]

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY admitted MR. MACBES DAVID EZEKIEL a PARTNER in our FIRM.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [67]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. GUSTAV DEGENGER BONING to sign our Firms by pre-arrangement from this date, in Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1887. [68]

NOTICE.

As the undersigned is leaving for India, A. Norton is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMAND upon or against him are required to send in same for settlement on or before 21st instant.

All Parties indebted to the undersigned are also hereby requested to make immediate payment.

SHEKHALLY FAZULALLY.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1888. [71]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

WINTER HOSIERY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

GLOVES.

SHIRTS & COLLARS.

DRESSING GOWNS & RUGS.

FELT HATS,

AND

OUTFITTING SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS.

LACE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1887. [28]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Let's Diaries and Date Books.

The Imperial English and Chinese Diary.

The Imperial English & Chinese Date Book.

The Al Telegraph Code, an enlargement of the B.C. Code.

The English Teacher's Instruction.

Harper's Christmas Annual.

Illustrated London Almanack.

Friend Macdonald by Max O'Neil, 40 cents.

Art Annual 1888 — (Messenger's Pictures).

Katherine Regina, by Walter Besant, 40 cents.

London Society Christmas Number.

Belgrave Annual.

The Lovely Wang by Hou Lewis Wingfield.

Belgrave Books, Bed Programmes & Menus.

New Spanish Playing Cards.

Sweet Caporal Characters.

Kinney's Straight Cat Cigarettes.

Birchmore's Boards for Oil Painting.

Callard and Bassett's Celebrated Butter Scotch, Everton Toffee, Almond Rock, Russian Toffee and other Sweets—all freshly imported.

Rimmon's Best Perfumes.

Robertson's Kindergarten.

A Large Stock of English-made Account Books in all sizes and bindings, and a variety of Books ready for immediate use.

Special Account Books made to order on the premises in the best style of workmanship.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.

MRS. G. HEYMANS,

33, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

THE ONLY FRENCH DRESS-MAKER IN HONGKONG.

DIPLOMA IN PARIS IN 1884.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1887. [1972]

PEAK HOTEL RESTAURANT AND CAFE.

SITUATED AT THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, VICTORIA GAP.

FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL,

COMMANDING Fine Views of the Harbour and City with a Southern Exposure. Warm in Winter, and a Constant Breeze in Summer.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS beg to inform that he has NOW OPENED the above HOTEL and is prepared to serve on the shortest Notice. THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEONS and DINNERS, AS ALSO PASTRIES, à la carte, also all kinds of Refreshments, WINES, CAKES, CONFETIONERY, ICES, &c., served, and FOR SALE to RESIDENTS. THE CUISINE will embrace all the Luxuries of the season from the North, Japan, and San Francisco.

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND MINERAL WATERS of the Best Quality

RETIRING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SEVERAL COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [76]

RAFFLES HOTEL,

2, BEACH ROAD, SINGAPORE.

MRS. SARKIES BROTHERS have the honour to inform their Friends and Patrons that they have OPENED the above HOTEL on the 1st of December.

The Situation is one of the Best and will be in the Town, facing the sea, and within a few minutes walk of the Public Offices and the Square.

Great care and attention for the Comfort of Guests and Visitors have been taken in every detail, and those frequenting it will find every convenience and home comfort.

From the great experience Messrs. SARKIES BROTHERS have gained in the management of Eastern and the Oriental Hotels in Penang, and the success which has attended them, we are confident the "RAFFLES HOTEL" will meet a great demand, and in Singapore. The sole endeavour of the Proprietors will be to attend to the comfort of their Visitors.

TERMS MODERATE.

SARKIES BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

Dominion Organ & Piano Co.

Manufacturers of Cabinet, Combination, Chapel and Pedal.

ORGANS, Square and Upright PIANOS;

Sole right to use Foley's Automatic PEDAL COVER, for the whole Contingent of EUROPE; This device sufficiently closes the Organ, rendering it proof against Moths, Insects, Dust, &c.

BRANCH OFFICES:

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

HAMBURG, GERMANY

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, "

MELBOURNE, "

CHRIST-CHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

Dominion Organ & Piano Co., BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Send for catalogues. [141]

PHOTOGRAPHY.

YEE SUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, have always on hand LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address: — C. M. KUNG SUNG & CO., No. 63 PRAYA.

H. UENO, JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER, well known in Nagasaki, will open a STUDIO, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1887.

TOP OF ICE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1887. [2291]

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000, PAID UP £500,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREE NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [11]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £5,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman — C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman — Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.

H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

W. H. DURBY, Esq.

W. S. MICHAELSON, Esq.

H. S. MCNAUL, Esq.

H. H. PEPPEL, Esq.

H. R. PEARCE, Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong — THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, SHANGHAI — EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS — LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG — INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 per Cent per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent per Annum.

For 12 months 5 per Cent per Annum.

DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Opium, Opium, and business transacted?

Drafts drawn on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 20th September, 1887. [19]

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 on one sum will not be received. No depositor may withdraw more than \$250 in any one day.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank, having \$100 or more at their credit, may at any time transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be allowed to Depositors on their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Each depositor for the account of the Bank is marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and Shangha.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [10]

INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1888.

FOR THE DESK, IN RED AND BLACK.

IN RED IMITATION MOROCCO CASE.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

KELLY & WALSH, W. BREWER, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

ON LONDON, BOULOGNE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURKURACHE, &c.

Are represented in China by MRS. JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO. &c.

"LAW, CRAWFORD & CO. & by B. E. REYNOLDS & CO. in Japan."

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by those well-known Shippers SPIRITS.

COGNAC — The popular "4 Star" quality and "No. 1" No. better shipped.

COGNAC — The well-known "2 Star" quality.

WHITE WHISKY, WHISKY, WHISKY, WHISKY, SECRETARY.

CO. C. P. & CO.'s selected Whiskies of perfect quality, each well matured and free from Foul oil.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.

Subscription, \$80 per Annum.

Electrical Material on sale or hire.

Electric Bells fitted and maintained.

Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.

HAROLD DOWSON, Agent, Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. [1629]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. S. STAINFIELD, 55, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, has PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Single Men or Married Couples, at reasonable rates.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1887. [136]

J. S. GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

BERLIN PALE ALE.

A GENTS WANTED for the Sale of our CONDENSED BERLIN EXPORT PALE ALE, which is very much liked in all parts of the World.

BERLINER WEISSBIER BRAUEREI, FRIEDRICHSTADT, FRANZÖSISCHE STRASSE, 10, BERLIN (GERMANY).

PHOTOGRAPHY.

YEE SUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, have always on hand LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address: — C. M. KUNG SUNG & CO., No. 63 PRAYA.

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TOP OF ICE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1887. [2291]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, NO. 31.

A LARGE JUNK has sunk off the upper end of Junk Island in 14 feet L.W.S. at a spot marked 15 feet on the Admiralty Chart, Sheet IV, Canton River, about 175 feet from its bend.

A small Flotilla will be sent by day to mark the place where the vessel sank, and a light exhibited at Night to mark the outer end of the wreck, and vessels should pass to the South of this mark.

J. H. MAY, Harbour Master.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX. O. S. CO. VES. "HECTOR" FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders cannot be obtained from the Undersigned till after the 1st inst. for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON," BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1888. [2320]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of the Company's Steamer "HECTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godown of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie to Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th inst.

Cargo undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to a fine of \$500.00.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1888. [2320]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE — Hongkong.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.

TOTAL ASSETS \$1,250,000.

CURRENT PAY EXCEEDS \$500,000.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

J. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [721]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOUD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1888. [198]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE — Hongkong.

CAPITAL (\$UBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: D. C. T. Office of this Paper.

LIAM SIN SANG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOI, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

YEW CHONG PENG, Esq.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1888. [88]

TO BE LET AT THE PEAK, FOR 5 MONTHS.

A FURNISHED HOUSE Consisting of 2 SITTING ROOMS 3 BED ROOMS, 3 DRESSING ROOMS, 3 BATH ROOMS, DRYING ROOM, SERVANTS' QUARTERS, &c. &c.

D. C. T. Office of this Paper.

HONG LUNG STREET.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1888. [87]

W. B. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED Very attractive Children's Picture Books. A quantity of New Dance Music and Songs. Demon Tennis Bats and New Tennis Balls. Solid Soled Tennis Shoes. New Dance Programmes and Menu Cards. Albums of Japanese Photographs. Russia Leather Purse and Card Cases. Handsome Timepieces, very cheap. New Framed Pictures. Handsome Playing Cards & Whist Markers. Children's Toys and Games. Inkstand and Dressing Cases. The New Viaduct Watch, excellent time-keeper. S. A. G. S. 450. The Telegraph, Telephone and Old Court Peas.

WALTER W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

W. BREWER has just received Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

— MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued at current rates, payable either here, London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1887. [114]

IN ADVANCE IN LIFE POLICY.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$60,000, on fire-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [113]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

— MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued at current rates, payable either here, London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at current rates.

W. B. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

W. BREWER has just received Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

— MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued at current rates, payable either here, London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Polices issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at current rates.

L. G. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [120]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. B. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG, ICE HOUSE LANE, from the 1st January, at present in the occupation of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Apply to D. GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [144]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. B. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1888. [117]

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY.

THIS Policy secures to the insured the option of terminating his Insurance at the end of any 5 Year period, and receiving for his Policy a cash equivalent value together with his share of dividends, surplus apportioned as a dividend if there is no final dividend.

No claim must reach us before the 1st inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1888. [1252]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, SAKI AND KOBE.

Passing through the INLAND SEA.

T. P. & O. S. N. CO. Steamship.

"TEHERAN," will leave for the above places TOMORROW, the 6th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1888. [1]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON will take place on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1888, at 9 P.M., when will be produced SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMEDY "THE RIVALS."

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. and after MONDAY, the 16th January, 188

## INTIMATIONS.

S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED  
CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.  
JUST RECEIVED.  
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CHOCO-  
LATE CREAMS, BURNED ALMONDS,  
AND SUNDAY SWEETS.  
ROSE WATER & OTHER CRACKERS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
NEW SEASON'S CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS,  
INCLUDING SOME CHROMOS OF SWISS AND HOME  
SCENE ETC.

STYLING FOR FRAMING.  
NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC  
ALBUMS.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1887.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEGRAMS NO. 13.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, JANUARY 5TH, 1887.

The report addressed to Mr. ELGAR-HENSON, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, by experts on the China Tea trade is a valuable contribution on a question of immense importance to China. A great many of the home truths which the experts have very sensibly and forcibly embodied in the report we already know, and have on previous occasions dwelt upon in some length in these columns. The recommendations as to the reduction of taxation on this great staple export, and the imperative necessity for greater care in curing and firing have also been strenuously insisted upon by the sub-Committee of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce. Some of the suggestions of the Shanghai experts, however, are new and all are valuable. They insist that the points of greatest importance call for improvement are fermentation and firing. Ever since the opening of the Suez Canal, they say, there has been early deterioration in the preparation of tea for foreign markets, and tea dealers lay the blame for this on the buyers in Hindoo. The experts go on to remark:—"The fact is that tea must have been first the cost of making, and they have found that a tea well fermented and slightly fired arrives at the market in the most attractive form to buyers. The result is that tea has been greatly increased, and the working classes enjoy a very appreciable share of the increase. To the European reader this will appear such a self-evident truth as hardly to require stating, but it is one which may with advantage be urged on our Chinese readers, and especially on the conductors of the native Press, who by their influence may do much to prepare the way for the general adoption of the use of steam power in the Celestial Empire. In the early days of steam in Europe the working classes were violently opposed to it. Instead of looking upon it as a servant that would lessen their labour and improve their material condition they regarded it as an instrument for taking away from them the means of earning their livelihood.

Allowing, however, that poverty has not been wholly extirpated by the vast increase in the working power of the world that has resulted from the use of steam, the fact remains that in those portions of the world where steam power has been freely used, the working classes enjoy a very appreciable share of the increase. To the European reader this will appear such a self-evident truth as hardly to require stating, but it is one which may with advantage be urged on our Chinese readers, and especially on the conductors of the native Press, who by their influence may do much to prepare the way for the general adoption of the use of steam power in the Celestial Empire. In the early days of steam in Europe the working classes were violently opposed to it. Instead of looking upon it as a servant that would lessen their labour and improve their material condition they regarded it as an instrument for taking away from them the means of earning their livelihood.

It was decided that the Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor-General should be requested to give evidence, but there was some discussion as to whether he should be the first or the last witness.

The SECRETARY said Mr. Price would be called to give evidence, but he thought that there was something wrong with that.

The CHAIRMAN said he presumed Mr. Dandy would be called as an expert.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said they should also call an expert who was not connected with the complaints, say Mr. Bid.

The SECRETARY suggested that Dr. Ho Kai, being a medical man and a Chinaman, should also be called.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said he thought it would be rather difficult to get him to give evidence.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that the fact of their asking Mr. Price to produce the plan would not imply that they assumed him to be the cause of the sickness.

Mr. CANTLIE said he thought they would get a great deal more if they called Mr. Price to give evidence.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said they could call Mr. Price if they liked, but in the meantime he would be able to give them something to go upon.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they ought to start with a knowledge of the drains of the district.

Mr. CANTLIE said he thought they put off the house to house inspection with the view, no doubt, that they would not be able to get into the houses.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said they were not doing anything, but the sub-commission would have to go to the place. Seeing a trap would not tell them where the drain went to.

Mr. MANSON said he thought Mr. Price to be quite right. If they were to call Mr. Price to tell them about the drains, why not have a hearing to tell them about the drains? He thought they might have Mr. Dandy to speak to the matron.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said he thought that the Chinese matrons have throughout gone on the principle of killing the geese to get at the golden eggs, caring only for present profit, and not having to do with the competition of the scientifically grown and carefully prepared teas of India. An awakening has come at last, and though it is a rather rude one it may not prove to be too late if they will only do what lies in their power to restore the tea to their former excellence and the authorities will consent to forego the taxation that at present precludes them from competing with the low priced tea of India and Ceylon.

Some interesting information was recently published by the Bureau of Statistics in Britain in connection with the motive force of the world. The force equivalent to the living steam engines represents in the United States 7,500,000-horse power, in England 7,000,000-horse power, in Germany 4,500,000, in France 3,000,000, and in Austria 1,500,000. In these figures the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000, representing a total of 3,000,000-horse-power. Adding this amount to the other powers we obtain the total of 46,000,000-horse power. A steam horse-power is equal to three actual horses' power, and a live horse is equal to seven men. The steam engines of the world represent, therefore, approximately the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the earth, whose total

population amounts to 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly trebled man's working power, increasing its advantages to be equally distributed all over the world. But, as a matter of fact, these advantages are mainly confined to Europe, America, and the colonies and settlements of European powers, Asiatic countries and the uncivilized portions of the world participating in them to but a very small extent. In steam-using countries, therefore, it would not be too much to say that steam has sextupled man's working power, and has proportionately increased the general wealth. When we come to consider the distribution of this increase of wealth we are brought face to face with those mighty problems which are now agitating the democracies of the old and new worlds and which have given rise to socialism and anarchy. That capital has monopolised more than its due share of the increased wealth is probably true. But labour has also benefited. Wages have increased, the price of commodities has fallen, and the general standard of living has been raised. That there is still a distressing large amount of poverty has been brought prominently into notice during the past twelve months, not only with regard to London, but also the great Continental towns. The extent and intensity of the poverty are, however, nothing like as great as they have been in many previous periods of depression; the greater amount of attention they have excited is to be ascribed in large measure to the vigilance and enterprise of the Press, which has thousands of reporters over the watch to record an event calculated to supply interesting reading; and partly, let us hope, to the growth of a more sympathetic spirit in the world, leading the well-to-do classes to take an interest in the welfare of their working brethren and to sympathise with their sufferings. The poverty of which we have heard so much during the last few months is, moreover, confined for the most part to what have been not infrequently termed industrial outcasts. With the growth in the well-being of the working classes there has been a growth in their intelligence and a large development of the principle of organisation, leading to the establishment of trades unions and benefit societies. Allowing that the operations of the trades unions have frequently been turned into mistaken channels, it must be conceded that their general tendency has been unmistakably for good. But while the organisations to which we have referred have improved the status of those within their pale they have placed at a greater disadvantage than before those who do not belong to them, the industrial outcasts as they are called. These also have a right to work, and, like the general well-being, to be protected by what re-arrangement without subversion of the social system this may bring about is a problem which merits the attention of tea for foreign markets, and tea dealers lay the blame for this on the buyers in Hindoo. The experts go on to remark:—"The fact is that tea must have been first the cost of making, and they have found that a tea well fermented and slightly fired arrives at the market in the most attractive form to buyers. The result is that tea has been greatly increased, and the working classes enjoy a very appreciable share of the increase. To the European reader this will appear such a self-evident truth as hardly to require stating, but it is one which may with advantage be urged on our Chinese readers, and especially on the conductors of the native Press, who by their influence may do much to prepare the way for the general adoption of the use of steam power in the Celestial Empire. In the early days of steam in Europe the working classes were violently opposed to it. Instead of looking upon it as a servant that would lessen their labour and improve their material condition they regarded it as an instrument for taking away from them the means of earning their livelihood.

The CHAIRMAN said he presumed Mr. Dandy would be called as an expert.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said they should also call an expert who was not connected with the complaints, say Mr. Bid.

The SECRETARY suggested that Dr. Ho Kai, being a medical man and a Chinaman, should also be called.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said they could call Mr. Price if they liked, but in the meantime he would be able to give them something to go upon.

Mr. CANTLIE said he thought they ought to start with a knowledge of the drains of the district.

Mr. MANSON said he thought Mr. Price to be quite right. If they were to call Mr. Price to tell them about the drains, why not have a hearing to tell them about the drains?

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## EXTRACTS.

## CREMATION AND RELIGION.

Once, says the Knock, who the late Lord Shaftesbury was told that a certain High Church bishop had opposed the burning of the dead on the ground of religious principle, and had declared that his practice would militate against the idea of the resurrection, he exclaimed, "What an audacious limitation of the power of the Almighty! What has become of the blessed martyrs who were burnt at the stake?" Of all the objections raised against this method of disposing of the dead, perhaps there is none so foolish as that which says that the act would be an irreligious one. Everyone has a perfect right to think what he likes with regard to such a subject, but whatever arguments may be introduced, sensible religious people have a right to ask that religion shall not be dragged into the contest to support either side. Considering how many of the early Christians were persecuted by fire, and how many noble Protestant heroes in later days sealed their testimony to the faith at the stake, it is impossible for any sober-minded believer in the grand truths for which these martyrs died to reject cremation on grounds associated with religion.

## FEATS OF ACROBATIC PARROTS.

An exhibition of educated parrots recently in Paris showed clearly to what a high state of perfection these birds are capable of being trained. The Nature gives an account of their most remarkable accomplishments. Their state was a long table, at end of which were perches, on which were grouped half a dozen parrots. Four of these were cockatoos—white, with yellow crests; the other two were grey parrots, with the neck and under-parts rose-colour. Among the tricks which they performed at the bidding of their owner, M. Abby, are the following:—Two fixed bars on upright supports are placed on the table; a parrot climbs up one of them, turns a somersault, keeps his head downwards, and passes on to the second bar goes through the same exercise. Their owner then calls Tom, a small white parrot, who comes towards him as if about to climb on one of the bars, but runs back again, holding down his head, and shaking his wings in a grotesque way. Tom is evidently the buffoon of the troupe. A bell is then brought, with a handle which forms a lever; a parrot advances, and putting one foot on the lever, rings the bell. The trainer asks the audience what number of rings they wish for; someone exclaims "seven," and the parrot rings the bell seven times. This bird is then asked how much does three times three make, and it replies by ringing the bell nine times. A perch is then placed on the table in the form of a see-saw, at each end of which a grey parrot perches, and in the centre, just above the pivot; jumps a magnificient white parrot, named Charley, the principal one in the troupe. This parrot, throwing the weight of his body successively to right and left of the pivot, rocks the see-saw rapidly. To see the animation of this bird during the performance, one would suppose that he took real pleasure in rocking his companions. The same bird then goes through another exercise. Four bagatelles are set up on the table, and at the foot of each is a flag attached to a cord, which passes over a pulley at the top. The flags are English, French, Belgian, and American. One of the audience asks for the French flag. Charley advances, draws himself up, erecting his bright yellow crest, and spreading his wings, suddenly seizes the line with his beak, and then, after alternately with beak and foot, hauls up the flag as a sailor would, hand over hand, until it is fast at the top. He then goes through the same performance with the other flags in succession. Another remarkable performance is the following:—Several letters of the alphabet are placed upright on the table, and Charley is again brought forward, pluming himself as before. A spectator calls for a letter. Charley hesitates, inclines his head on one side, appears to reflect, then suddenly advances and picks up the letter named, repeating the performance with other letters, when called for. Suddenly little Tom jumps off his perch, runs up, seizes the remaining letters one after another, and pushes them away on the floor. Another parrot then appears, and at word of command throws several somersaults on the table. Two others follow, and waltz slowly round while the music plays. Of all parrots M. Abby considers the white cockatoos the most gifted in regard to agility and capability for learning tricks. It is true they are very slow in learning to talk, but they are easily tamed, and understand what they are told.

## BEAUTIFUL OLD WOMEN.

In autumn the thoughts lightly turn to her. If the Drawer be seemed to be interested, sometimes to the neglect of other topics, in the American young woman, it was not because she is interested in herself, but because she is on the way to be one of the most agreeable objects in this lovely world. She may struggle against it; she may resist all the legitimate acts of the etiquette and the chemist; she may be convinced that youth and beauty are inseparable allies; but she would have more patience if she reflected that the sunset is often finer than the sunrise, commonly finer than the noon, especially after a stormy day. The secret of a beautiful old age is as well worth seeking as that of a charming young maidenhood. For it is one of the compensations for the rest of us, in the decay of this mortal life, that women, whose mission it is to allure in youth and to ting the beginning of the world with romance, also makes the end of the world more perfectly satisfactory and beautiful than the outset. And this has been done with out any amendment to the Constitution of the United States; in fact, it is possible that the sixteenth amendment would hinder than help this gracious process. We are not speaking now of what is called growing old gracefully and regrettably, as something to be endured, but as a season to be desired for itself, at least by those whose privilege it is to be ennobled and cheered by it. And we are not speaking of wicked old women. There is a unique fascination—well, the novelist recognises it—in a wicked old woman; not very wicked, but a woman of abundant experience, who is perfectly frank and a little cynical, and delights in probing human nature and flashing her wit on its weaknesses, and who knows a much about life as a club man is credited with knowing. She may not be a good companion for the young, but she is immensely more fascinating than a semi-wicked old man. Who, we do not know; that is one of the unfathomable mysteries of womanhood. No; we have in mind quite another sort of woman, of which America has so many that they are a very noticeable element in all cultivated society. And the world has noting more lovely than they. For there is a loveliness of fascination sometimes in women between the ages of sixty and eighty that is unlike any other—a charm that seems us to regard autumn as beautiful as spring. Perhaps those women were great beauties in their day, but scarce so serenely beautiful as now when age has refined all but was most attractive. Perhaps they were plain; but it does not matter, for the subtle influence of spiritualized intelligence has the power of transforming plainness into beauty of old age. Physical beauty is doublets a great advantage, and it is never lost if mind shines through it (there is nothing so unlovable as a frivolous old woman fighting to keep the skin-deep beauty of her youth); the eyes, if

the life has not been one of physical suffering, usually retain their power of moving appeal; the loss of the face, if changed, may be finely by a certain spirituality; the grey hair gives dignity and sadness and the charm of contrast; the low sweet voice vibrates to the same note of continuity and the graceful and gracious are graceful and gracious still. Even into the face bending of the plain woman whose mind has grown, whose thoughts have been pure, whose heart has been expanded by good deeds by constant affection, comes a beauty winning and satisfactory in the highest degree. It is not that the charm of the women of whom we speak is, morally, this physical beauty; that is only incidental as it were. The delight in their society is a variety of sources, their interest in life is broader than it once was, more sympathetically inclined; they have a certain philosophical serenity that is not inconsistent with great liveliness of mind; they hang off rid of so much nonsense; they can afford to be truthful—and how much there is to be learned from a woman who is truthful; they have a most delicious courage of opinion, about men, says, and in politics and social topics, and interests, even. They have yet little any longer to concern; that is, in regard to things that should be thought about and talked about at all. They are not afraid to be gay, or to have enthusiasm. At sixty and eighty a refined and well-bred woman is congenitally in the best way, and in the enjoyment of the full play of the rarest qualities of her womanhood. She is not far from pedigree as from the least note of vulgarity. Passion, perhaps, is replaced by great capacity for friendliness, and she was never more a real woman than in these mellow and reflective days. And how interesting she is—adding so much knowledge of life to this complex interest that informs her in her sex. Knowledge of life, yes, and of affairs; for it must be said of these ladies we have in mind that they keep in with the current thought, that they are readers of books, even of newspapers—for even the newspaper can be helpful and not harmful in the shrub of their minds. The peach, from blossom to maturity, is the most attractive of fruits. Yet the demands of the market, competition, and fashion often cause it to be plucked and shipped while green. It never matures, though it may take acceptable richness of colour; it decays without ripening. And the last of that peach is worse than the first.—*Harpers Magazine.*

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## WINTER TIME TABLE.

## THE LOONLAUNO FERRY.

## STEAM LAUNCH.

## "MOON STAR."

## Run Daily as Ferry Boat between PRUDDAR'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui, at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 17th October, 1887.

## WEEK DAYS.

## SUNDAY.

## MONDAY.

## TUESDAY.

## WEDNESDAY.

## THURSDAY.

## FRIDAY.

## SATURDAY.

## SUNDAY.

## MONDAY.

## TUESDAY.

## WEDNESDAY.

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## FRIDAY.

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## MONDAY.

## TUESDAY.

## WEDNESDAY.

## THURSDAY.